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PENDIX B - SSSTF Regulatory Requirements

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	06. Removal Of Materials. Prompt removal of earth or other stored material from streets, where practical.					
IDAPA 58.01.05.005 Subpart C – Characteristics of Hazardous Waste	(a) A solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, which is not excluded from regulation as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.4(b), is a hazardous waste if it exhibits any of the characteristics identified in this subpart.	Applies to SSSTF Operations for management of hazardous wastes. The generator will determine if the waste is hazardous prior to sending the waste profile to the SSSTF.	40 CFR 261.2 40 CFR 261.4(b)	Definitions of solid waste. Exemptions to hazardous waste regulations (eg, household, agricultural and mining waste)	Administrative. Not applicable to the SSSTF.	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping
40 CFR 261.20 General	b) A hazardous waste identified by a characteristic in this subpart is assigned every EPA Hazardous Waste Number that is applicable. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of RCRA, and all applicable record keeping and reporting requirements under parts 262 through 265,		40 CFR 262, 263, 264, 265, 268, 270	See the applicable sections of these regulations within this table. A representative sample means a sample of a universe	See the applicable sections of these regulations within this table.	
	268, and 270 of this chapter. (c) The Administrator will consider a sample obtained using any of the applicable sampling methods specified in appendix I to be a representative sample within the meaning of part 260 of this chapter.		40 CFR 260.10 Definitions	or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, ground water) that can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole.	Only applies to SSSTF operations if samples are required to be taken.	
40 CFR 261.21 Characteristic of ignitability	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties: (1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has flash point less than 60 deg.C (140 deg.F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 260.11), or a Setaflash Closed	Applies to SSSTF Operations. Ignitable wastes has not been identified as a waste stream in the inventory these wastes may be accepted on a case-by-case basis.	40 CFR 260.11 References	1) "ASTM Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Setaflash Closed Tester," ASTM Standard D-3278-78, available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103. (2) "ASTM Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Tester," ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80. D-93-80 is available from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street,	These test methods are used by the analytical laboratory, and do not apply to SSSTF operations.	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping
	Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, see 40 CFR 260.11), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under procedures set forth in 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.21.		40 CFR 260.20	Philadelphia, PA 19103. Rulemaking petitions.	Not applicable to SSSTF.	
40 CFR 261.21 Characteristic of ignitability (continued)	(2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.		40 CFR 260.21 Petitions for equivalent testing or analytical methods	Spells out the requirements for petitions for equivalent testing.	SSSTF ignitable wastes will be accepted case-by-case basis only.	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping
	(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR 260.20 and 260.21.		49 CFR 173.300 – Subpart G Gases; Preparation	Reserved, but the definition of an ignitable compressed gas is given in 49 CFR 173.115: (a) Division 2.1 (Flammable gas). For the purpose of this subchapter, a flammable gas (Division 2.1) means	SSSTF ignitable compressed gasses will be accepted on a case-by-case basis. SSSTF ignitable wastes will be	The Record Recording
	(4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.127.		and Packaging	any material which is a gas at 20°C (68°F) or less and	accepted on a case-by-case basis only.	

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	(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.			101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) of pressure (a material which has a boiling point of 20°C (68°F) or less at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi)) which is ignitable at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air; or has a flammable range at 101.3 kPa (14.7 psi) with air of at least 12 percent regardless of the lower limit.		
			49 CFR 173.127 Class 5, Division 5.1 – Definition and assignment of packing groups.	 (a) Definition. An oxidizer (Division 5.1) means a material that may, generally by yielding oxygen, cause or enhance the combustion of other materials. (1) A solid material is classed as a Division 5.1 material if, when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, its mean burning time is less than or equal to the burning time of a 3:7 potassium bromate/cellulose mixture. 	Applies to SSSTF Operations.	1.0 Administrative Function1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification1.3 Record Keeping
				(2) A liquid material is classed as a Division 5.1 material if, when tested in accordance with the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, it spontaneously ignites or its mean time for a pressure rise from 690 kPa to 2070 kPa gauge is less then the time of a 1:1 nitric acid (65 percent)/cellulose mixture.		
40 CFR 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity	 (a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties: (1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11 of this chapter. (2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 deg.C (130 deg.F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11 of this chapter. (b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002. 	Applies to SSSTF Operations only if corrosive wastes are accepted. Currently, no corrosive wastes are identified in the design basis inventory. Corrosive wastes may be accepted on a case-by-case basis/	40 CFR 260.11 References	(11) "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 [Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I (dated July 1992), II (dated September 1994), IIA (dated August 1993), IIB (dated January 1995), III (dated December 1996) and IIIA (dated April 1998)]. The Third Edition of SW-846 and Updates I, II, IIA, IIB, and III (document number 955-001-00000-1) are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, (202) 512-1800. Update IIIA is available through EPA's Methods Information Communication Exchange (MICE) Service. MICE can be contacted by phone at (703) 821-4690. Update IIIA can also be obtained by contacting the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste (5307W), OSW Methods Team, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20460. Copies of the Third Edition and all of its updates are also available from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161, (703) 605-6000 or (800) 553-6847. Copies may be inspected at the Library, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460; or at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, NW, suite 700, Washington, DC.	This test method is used by the analytical laboratory, and does not apply to SSSTF operations.	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping

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40 CFR 261.23 Characteristic of reactivity	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:	Does not apply to SSSTF Operations because no reactive wastes have been identified in the design base inventory.	49 CFR 173.54 Forbidden Explosive	Defines forbidden explosives	Does not apply to SSSTF. No explosives, forbidden explosives or explosives classified under 49 CFR	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
	(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.	Reactive wastes may be accepted on a case-by-case basis.			173.50 and 173.53 will be accepted into the SSSTF or the ICDF.	1.3 Record Keeping
	(2) It reacts violently with water.					
	(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.		49 CFR 173.50 and 173.53 Definitions and Provisions for		Does not apply to SSSTF. No explosives, forbidden explosives or explosives classified under 49 CFR	
	(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.		Using Old Classifications of Explosives	Old classifications, self explanatory	173.50 and 173.53 will be accepted into the SSSTF or the ICDF.	
	(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.					
	(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.					
	(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.					
	(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.54, or a Class A explosive or Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.50 and 53.					
	(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.					
40 CFR 261.24 Toxicity Characteristic	(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in 40 CFR 260.11, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in table 1 at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this section.	Applies to SSSTF Operations in terms of managing and treating toxicity characteristic waste.	40 CFR 260.11 References	(11) "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846 [Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I (dated July 1992), II (dated September 1994), IIA (dated August 1993), IIB (dated January 1995), III (dated December 1996) and IIIA (dated April 1998)].	This test method is used by the analytical laboratory, and does not apply to SSSTF operations.	1.0 Administrative Function 1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping
	(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of toxicity has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in the Table in this part, which corresponds					

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	to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.					
IDAPA 58.01.05.006 (40 CFR 262.11)	A person who generates a solid waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.2, must determine if that waste is a hazardous waste using the following method:	Generators of waste destined for ICDF Complex, including the SSSTF must comply. This will include complying	40 CFR 260.21	Petitions for equivalent testing or analytical methods	Not applicable	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification 1.3 Record Keeping
Hazardous Waste Determination	(a) He should first determine if the waste is excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4.	with 40CFR 261, identification and listing of hazardous wastes.	40 CFR 260.22	Petitions to amend Part 261to exclude a waste produced at a particular facility	Not applicable	1.5 Record Records
	(b) He must then determine if the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in subpart D of 40 CFR part 261.	Compliance with this ARAR and the invoked 40 CFR 261 does not affect design of the ICDF or SSSTF; it impacts	40 CFR 261.2 –	See this regulation within this table.		
	Note: Even if the waste is listed, the generator still has an opportunity under 40 CFR 260.22 to demonstrate to the Administrator that the waste from his facility or operation is not a hazardous waste.	the shippers of waste to the ICDF Complex.	Definitions: Solid Waste			
	(c) For purposes of compliance with 40 CFR part 268, or if the waste is not listed in subpart D of 40		40 CFR 261.4	See this regulation within this table.		
	CFR part 261, the generator must then determine whether the waste is identified in subpart C of 40 CFR part 261 by either:		40 CFR 261, Subpart C and D	See the applicable sections of these regulations within this table.		
	(1) Testing the waste according to the methods set forth in subpart C of 40 CFR part 261, or according to an equivalent method approved by the Administrator under 40 CFR 260.21; or		40 CFR 261, 264, 265, 266, 268 and 273	See the applicable sections of these regulations within this table.	These invoked ARARS that impact waste management and <i>design</i> of the SSSTF (40 CFR 264, 265,266, 268, are	
	(2) Applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used.				addressed in other parts of this table. 40 CFR 273 addresses universal wastes (batteries, pesticides, and thermostats)	
	(d) If the waste is determined to be hazardous, the generator must refer to parts 261, 264, 265, 266, 268, and 273 of this chapter for possible exclusions or restrictions pertaining to management of the specific				that are not included in the waste inventory for the SSSTF or ICDF Complex.	
	waste.					

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IDAPA 58.01.05.008 [40 CFR 264.14(a), (b), (c)] Security	(a) The owner or operator must prevent the unknowing entry, and minimize the possibility for the unauthorized entry, of persons or livestock onto the active portion of his facility.	Administrative and operational requirement for security at the ICDF Complex. Includes need for security at the SSSTF. Requires design of the ICDF or SSSTF to implement for fences with locking gates and barriers to prevent unauthorized entry. A sign stating "Danger—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" must be posted at each entrance to the active portion of a facility, and at other locations, in sufficient numbers to be seen from any approach to this active portion. The words must be written in English and in any other language predominant in the area surrounding the facility, and must be legible from a distance of at least 25 feet. Existing signs with information other than "Danger—Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" may be used if the words on the sign indicate that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion, and that entry onto the active	None	Not applicable	N/A	General
IDAPA 58.01.05.008 [40 CFR 264.15(a), (c)] General Inspection Requirements	 (a) The owner or operator must inspect his facility for malfunctions and deterioration, operator errors, and discharges which may be causing—or may lead to(1) release of hazardous waste constituents to the environment or (2) a threat to human health. The owner or operator must conduct these inspections often enough to identify problems in time to correct them before they harm human health or the environment. (c) The owner or operator must remedy any deterioration or malfunction of equipment or structures that the inspection reveals on a schedule which ensures that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action must be taken immediately. 	Administrative/operational requirement for inspections and corrective actions	None	N/A	N/A	1.3 Record Keeping

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IDAPA 58.01.05.008 (40 CFR 264.16(a)(1) and (c) Personnel Training	a)(1) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of this part. The owner or operator must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under paragraph (d)(3) of this section. c) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in paragraph (a) of this section.	Administrative: Training will be provided prior to operation of the SSSTF/ICDF Complex, and maintained through the life of the facility.	40 CFR 264.16 (d)(3) Personnel Training	A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under paragraph (d)(1) of this section. (d)(1) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job.	Administrative Administrative	1.3 Record Keeping
IDAPA 58.01.05.008 (40 CFR 264, Subpart F) Releases from Solid ste Management 3 40 CFR 264.90 Applicability	 (a)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the regulations in this subpart apply to owners or operators of facilities that treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. The owner or operator must satisfy the requirements identified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section for all wastes (or constituents thereof) contained in solid waste management units at the facility, regardless of the time at which waste was placed in such units. (c) The regulations under this subpart apply during the active life of the regulated unit (including the closure period). After closure of the regulated unit, the regulations in this subpart: (1) Do not apply if all waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components, and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure. 	This ARAR applies to detection of releases from SWMUs, and will apply to the ICDF Complex, specifically the ICDF Landfill. It will not impact the design or operation of the SSSTF. Since the contaminated portions of the SSSTF are intended to be placed in the ICDF Landfill at closure, these requirements do not apply to the SSSTF.	40 CFR 264.1 40 CFR 264.91 through 264.100 40 CFR 264.101	See this regulation within this table.	ARAR applies to post-closure corrective action. It will not affect design or operation of the SSSTF	Entire complex
IDAPA 58.01.05.008 (40 CFR 264.110 through 264.120) Subpart G – Closure and Post-Closure 40 CFR 264.110 Applicability	Except as 40 CFR 264.1 provides otherwise: (a) Sections 264.111 through 264.115 (which concern closure) apply to the owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities; and (b) Sections 264.116 through 264.120 (which concern post-closure care) apply to the owners and operators of: (1) All hazardous waste disposal facilities; (3) Tank systems that are required under 40 CFR 264.197 to meet the requirements for landfills; and (4) Containment buildings that are required under 40	Applies to closure planning for any tank systems, waste pile, surface impoundment, and containment buildings.	40 CFR 264.11 40 CFR 264.111 through 264.115 40 CFR 264.116 through 264.120	40 CFR 264.111-115 which concern closure apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste management facilities. 264.116 Survey Plot, 117 Post closure care and use of property, 118 Post-closure plan, amendment of plan, 119, Post-closure notices, 120 Certify completion of post-closure care.	See specific closure requirements. Requirement to remove waste residues	General
	CFR 264.1102 to meet the requirement for landfills.		40 CFR 264.197	Closure and post-closure care. (a) At closure of a tank system, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.),	and decontaminate tanks. This affects design only to the extent that provisions must be made for	

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				contaminated soils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, and manage them as hazardous waste, unless §261.3 (d) of this chapter applies.	decontamination or disposal. Tanks may be cut up and disposed to the ICDF.	
			40 CFR 264.1102	Closure and post-closure care. (a) At closure of a containment building, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (liners, etc.,) contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and manage them as hazardous waste unless §261.3 (d) of this chapter applies.	Requirement to remove waste residues and decontaminate containment buildings. This applies if parts of the containment building will be re-used after closure. The containment building may be dismantled and disposed to the ICDF Landfill at closure.	
IDAPA 58.01.05.008 (40 CFR 264.114)	During the partial and final closure periods, all contaminated equipment, structures and soils must be properly disposed of or decontaminated unless	Does not impact SSSTF design or operations. Will impact closure activities of the SSSTF. Note that this is part of	40 CFR 264.197	Closure and Post-closure care of tanks.	Invoked ARARs describe requirement for closure and post closure care, do not affect design of the SSSTF. These	4.1 Decontamination Area
Pisposal or ntamination of	otherwise specified in 40 CFR 264.197, 264.228, 264.258, 264.280 or 40 CFR 264.310. By removing	erwise specified in 40 CFR 264.197, 264.228, 258, 264.280 or 40 CFR 264.310. By removing hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents and post-closure requirements that were discussed earlier. 264 Subpart G (264.110-120) closure and post-closure requirements that were discussed earlier.	40 CFR 264.228	Closure and post-closure care of surface impoundments.	are administrative requirements that will not affect design of the SSTF.	
ipment, structures, and soils			40 CFR 264.258	Closure and post closure care of waste piles		
	The second of th		40 CFR 264.280	Closure and post closure care of Land Treatment Units Does not apply to SSSTF or ICDF		
			40 CFR 264.310	Closure and post closure care of Landfills. Does not apply to SSSTF		
			40 CFR 262	Record keeping and Reporting requirements.		
				Record keeping and Reporting requirements.		
IDAPA 58.01.05.008 (40 CFR 264 170 170)	The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities that store	Applies to SSSTF Operations	40 CFR 264.1 Exceptions	(j) The requirements of subparts B (General Facility Standards), C (Preparedness and Prevention), and D	The applicable parts of 264.1 are found as specific call-outs in this table.	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
CFR 264.170-179) Subpart I – Use and Management of Comment: Under 261.7 and 261.33(a) if	264.1 provides otherwise.			(Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures) of this part and 40 CFR 264.101 (Corrective Action to Solid Waste Management Units) do not apply to remediation		2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
Management of Containers 40 CFR 264.170	Comment: Under 261.7 and 261.33(c), if a hazardous waste is emptied from a container the residue remaining in the container is not considered a			waste management sites.		2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
licability	hazardous waste if the container is "empty" as defined in 261.7. In that event, management of the		40 CFR 261.7	(a)(1) Any hazardous waste remaining in either (i) an empty container or (ii) an inner liner removed from an	40 CFR 261.7 describes requirements	2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area
	container is exempt from the requirements of this subpart.		Residues of hazardous waste in	empty container or (ii) an inner liner removed from an empty container, as defined in paragraph (b) of this section, is not subject to regulation under parts 261	for "empty" containers. Apples to operations of SSSTF. The	2.2.2 Treatment Staging Area 2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area

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			empty containers	through 265, or part 268, 270 or 124 of this chapter or to the notification requirements of section 3010 of RCRA	requirements are self-explanatory	2.2.4 Empty Waste Container Storage/Staging Area
						2.3.1 Disposal Staging Area
				(c) Any residue remaining in a container or in an inner		2.3.2 Treatment Staging Area
			40 CFR 261.33(c) Discarded	liner removed from a container that has held any commercial chemical product or manufacturing	Refers to the above requirements for "empty" containers.	2.3.3 Special Waste Storage/Staging Area
			commercial chemical products, off- specification species,	chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section, unless the container is empty as defined in §261.7 (b) of this		3.1 Packaging for Off-Site Disposal
			container residues,	chapter.		3.2 Secondary Waste Storage
			and spill residues thereof.			3.3 Waste Sizing
						3.4 Treatment Staging
						3.5 Solid Waste Treatment
					<u> </u>	3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
dition of	If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition (e.g., severe rusting, apparent structural	Operations: Replace the container holding hazardous	None	N/A	N/A	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
ainers	defects) or if it begins to leak, the owner or operator must transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition or manage the	transfer the hazardous waste from this container container that is in good condition or manage it in some other way that				2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
	waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of this part.	complies with requirements of Subpart I.				2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
						2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.2.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Ar
						2.2.4 Empty Waste Container Storage/Staging Area
						2.3.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.3.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.3.3 Special Waste Storage/Staging Area
						3.1 Packaging for Off-Site Disposal
						3.2 Secondary Waste Storage
			÷			3.3 Waste Sizing
						3.4 Treatment Staging
						3.5 Solid Waste Treatment
						3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment

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ARAR Citation	ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for ARAR	Invoked Citation	Invoked ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for Invoked ARAR	SSSTF/ICDF Complex Functional Block Flow Diagram Block Number
40 CFR 264.172 Compatibility of	The owner or operator must use a container made of or lined with material that will not react with, and are	Operations:	None	N/A	N/A	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
waste with containers	otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain	Use a container that is compatible with the hazardous waste that will be stored in it.				2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
	the waste is not impaired.					2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
						2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.2.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area
						2.2.4 Empty Waste Container Storage/Staging Area
						2.3.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.3.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.3.3 Special Waste Storage/Staging Area
) }						3.1 Packaging for Off-Site Disposal
	_					3.2 Secondary Waste Storage
						3.3 Waste Sizing
						3.4 Treatment Staging
						3.5 Solid Waste Treatment
						3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
40 CFR 264.173 Management of	A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to	Operations:	None	N/A	N/A	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
containers	add or remove waste. A container holding hazardous waste must not be	(a) Always keep the container closed except when adding or removing waste.				2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
	opened, handled, or stored in a manner that may rupture the container or cause it to leak.	(b) Do not operate the container in any way that may cause it to rupture or leak.				2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
						2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.2.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area
						2.2.4 Empty Waste Container Storage/Staging Area
						2.3.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.3.2 Treatment Staging Area
	·					2.3.3 Special Waste

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WAG 3 STAGING, STORAGE, SIZING, AND TREATMENT FACILITY

Technical and Functional Requirements

PENDIX B - SSSTF Regulatory Requirements

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ARAR Citation	ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for ARAR	Invoked Citation	Invoked ARAR Requirement	Operations, Design, or Administrative Requirement for Invoked ARAR	SSSTF/ICDF Complex Functional Block Flow Diagram Block Number
						Storage/Staging Area
						3.1 Packaging for Off-Site Disposal
	·					3.2 Secondary Waste Storage
,						3.3 Waste Sizing
						3.4 Treatment Staging
						3.5 Solid Waste Treatment
						3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
40 CFR 264.174 Inspections	At least weekly, the owner or operator must inspect areas where containers are stored, looking for	Operations:	None	N/A	N/A	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
nispecial in	leaking containers and for deterioration of containers and the containment system caused by corrosion or	Best Management Practice: Inspect the containers and storage areas weekly for leaks and deterioration.				2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
	other factors.					2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
,						2.2.1 Disposal Staging Area
1						2.2.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.2.3 Liquid Waste Staging Area
						2.2.4 Empty Waste Container Storage/Staging Area
						2.3.1 Disposal Staging Area
						2.3.2 Treatment Staging Area
						2.3.3 Special Waste Storage/Staging Area
						3.1 Packaging for Off-Site Disposal
						3.2 Secondary Waste Storage
						3.3 Waste Sizing
						3.4 Treatment Staging
						3.5 Solid Waste Treatment
						3.6 Liquid Waste Treatment
40 CFR 264.175 Containment	Container storage areas must have a containment system that is designed and operated in accordance	Design:	40 CFR 262 – 266.	If the collected material is a hazardous waste under part 261 of this Chapter, it must be managed as a	These include requirements for management of liquid collected in	1.2 Transport Load Inspection and Verification
]	with paragraph (b) of this section, except as otherwise provided by paragraph (c) of this section.	This gives design requirements for a container storage area that include: impervious base, sloped to drain, capacity		hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements of parts 262 through 266 of this chapter.	sump if it is a hazardous waste. Liquids collected in the sump should go to the evaporation pond. <i>Design</i>	2.1.1 Solid Waste Off- Load/Load Area
	Exception: 264.175 (c)	to contain 10% of the volume of the			requirements would be those that affect	2.1.2 Liquid Waste Off-